

Masonic.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. Agent. [1

yamen runners. The prisoner must have enjoyed his trip to the provincial capital, being conveyed thither in a "wooden cage" on rollers all the way from where he was taken captive. He is now awaiting trial.

The late disturbances in the north have further impressed on the minds of the officials the importance of establishing a complete system of telegraphic communication throughout the empire. The first report of the outbreak in the north last winter having been communicated by wire through the Shingling province. The government now propose to extend their lines from Shingling to Kupehku, in order to expedite communication between the remote provinces in the north and the government.

We are told by a friend from Canton that the leader of the Tientsin rebels, T'au Yün-tien, having through successive defeats lost all his men and being reduced to such straits that he could no longer maintain his standard, has at last fallen into the hands of the government. Previous to his capture on the 23rd ultimo, the soldiers captured his third son and his wife. The rebel leader will be sent to the provincial capital where he will give account of his multifarious misdeeds before the august tribunal from which he is to receive sentence.

We are given to understand that H.E. the Viceroy was expected to arrive at his seat of government on the 20th instant and will not, as was expected, inspect the forts at Kiangyin this trip. However, H.E. will proceed to this place a short time hence. Returning from his round of official calls on the various Diplomatic representatives in the settlement on Wednesday, the Viceroy was encountered at the gate of the Arsenal by two destitute men, who, being penniless, begged His Excellency to furnish them with food. A Tungking man at the same time availed himself of this opportunity of presenting his grievances to His Excellency and asked for redress, which had been denied him. The Viceroy was instructed to adjust the case complained of with all justice and dispatch.

Magistrate Liu, who is conducting the mysterious murder case committed some time ago near Yangchow, presumably by the missing servant, is at a loss to find any definite clues that may lead to the arrest of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime. The boatmen and the two remaining servants profess themselves as being entirely ignorant of the affair, for complicity in which they are incarcerated. Punishment and threats have alike been of no avail in extorting from them any confession. They cling firmly to their former statements of the subject and non-complicity. The boatman of a man which was reported to have been and was supposed to be the missing servant, has turned out to be a myth which was concocted by parties who were eager to obtain the reward which the Hsien had offered to persons giving information of the missing servant.

On the 21st instant, an Imperial edict was issued in connection with the memorial presented by H.E. Chang Chih-tung respecting the Hunan publications. The edict states that on receipt of the memorial from the Viceroy at Wuchang, having reference to the Hunan publications, it was immediately referred to the subject Taungli Yamen for deliberation. The Yamen having considered the contents thereof, recommends its adoption and solicits its sanction. The edict further states that the Hunan publications and other scurrilous literature, yet being a man of rank, has by his utterances on the subject given countenance to the movement. Thereby he has rendered himself not free from guilt. Let the Board concerned see that Chou Hsin be deprived of his official rank and be placed under the strict surveillance of the local authorities that his future good conduct may be assured.

It is said that the coolies employed by the Taku Tug and Lighter Company at Tientsin and Taku to work cargo on vessels at or outside the Taku bar are the greatest robbers and thieves on the whole China coast. Complaints are frequently made about them, and they are often brought before the authorities for their ill conduct, but no punishment worth talking about is ever inflicted on these men. Many of the coolies are armed with bamboo spears and knives, and are very bold in their depredations. The chief object of these coolies seems to be to steal every mortal thing they can lay their hands on. They steal the cargo from the lighters and send various little packages ashore to their guild, who see to its profitable disposal. Then after the legitimate labours of the day the profits of these depredations are divided among all the coolies on the river from Tientsin to Taku. There are always a lot of small boats attending the lighters to receive stolen property, and it is stated the head coolies receive the lion's share of the robberies. If any complaints are sent to the Company about stolen property, the value of the goods said to be stolen is always paid, and the amount charged to the lowland of the boat. But this is no punishment to the lowland because they can always steal enough to recoup themselves for any losses they may sustain in this manner. Many of the coolies have been made acquainted to their craft with the cunning capacities of these lighters coolies. It is estimated that the value of goods thus stolen amounts annually to Tls. 20,000 or Tls. 30,000 and there seems to be no means of checking the evil.

FOOCHOW.

On the 16th instant I telegraphed you the bare facts of the troubles that have lately taken place here, or rather in the country not far from here; and I now send you some detailed particulars. The house attacked by the mob in the city of Chingho was occupied by two ladies of the Church of England Zenana Society. It was an ordinary Chinese dwelling house. At first the mob merely surrounded it, but poured forth at once and continuously all the abusive and insulting language at their command, directed of course against the unfortunate inmates. After a time they forced their way in, and sought to drive the ladies from the house, but the ladies, who were in a room in the upper storey, not being disposed to go, stood with their backs firmly planted against a wall so that nothing short of main force would move them, and in this position they remained for some time. At length the mob resorted to a gun, firing a shot which fell close to the ladies, and they were below decided to go downstairs and started, but they were so pushed and hustled in their progress that instead of looking for the women, they were glad to get into the chairs which had been sent for them by the chief magistrate. They reached the yamen in safety, and they were promised protection until they could communicate with their friends. In the meantime the mob was very noisy, banging in front of the mission house, while the house itself was thoroughly wrecked, though before all the ladies' personal effects had been collected together and taken to them in the

yamen. The best intentions of the magistrate could not be carried out, as on the following morning the same excited and yelling mob assembled in front of the yamen, and the official had in the end to beg the ladies to leave the city with as little delay as possible.

Here, with all sympathy for the ladies during their trying time, I must mention as it is explained to me, that they really drew all their trouble on themselves. Had they contented themselves with the escort of soldiers which the magistrate thought necessary for their protection, I have read a published account of this trouble which dwells upon twenty rights, and knowing the facts of the case as I did, I could not help thinking while reading it, how much the missionaries might have been helped by the government and the spread of the Gospel at the same time, if they were more judicious in the manner of carrying on their work. For instance, these ladies have increased the ill-feeling against them, besides embarrassing the government, and certainly retarded the progress of their work as far as that particular town is concerned. There were plenty of places they might have gone to where the hatred of foreigners was less pronounced. They should have kept away from Chingho until the ill-feeling had in some measure died away, as indeed they were advised to. A steady march of missionaries may be allowed to preach their religion to the people of China, and that protection is to be given them, as the published account I refer to above maintains, but surely there is want of common sense in going to such a place as Chingho at present as these ladies did. The same remarks apply to the other trouble mentioned in my telegram which took place just outside Kienning on the 11th May. By a special arrangement (made I believe between H.B.M. Consul and the Viceroy) the small mission house and dispensary there was to be carried on by natives alone, all foreigners keeping away for a specified time. Whether this specified time had expired I do not know, though I believe it had not. However that may be, all went well until Dr. Riggs made his appearance and then the trouble came. The building was attacked and in the end completely wrecked. The native assistants and students escaped by a back door, but the doctor declined to stir. Later on a party of soldiers sent for his protection, but subsequent events show that either the party was not strong enough to protect him or that he made his escape from them, for according to all accounts he had to run the gauntlet amidst a shower of stones, bricks and mud, and was then the victim of a prolonged hunt by the mob. He was caught several times and thrown down, when kicks and blows were freely dealt him. On reaching some large vaults of liquid manure they stopped him, threw him down, and being a strong and active man he managed to get away and regained the road. Again they caught him, robbed him of his watch and chain, and tore off some of his clothes. A native Christian who had stood by the doctor all along, doing his best to help and shield him, was caught, severely beaten, and thrown into a sunken tank of liquid manure. The doctor was exhausted and bruised state. It is worthy of record that a former patient he met on the way, seeing him without hat or umbrella, lent him his own and gave him fifty cash to buy some breakfast.

Of course in both of the above attacks the Hsien were at the bottom of the trouble. The missionaries seem to know who the offenders are and hope to see them punished in due time. Everything is now quiet again and other missionaries treated with the greatest civility everywhere, and no doubt will be as long as they keep clear of the hotbeds of special foreign hatred of which Chingho and Kienning are two. Whether the presence of the English Admiral had anything to do with it, I cannot say, but the prompt restoration of the hospital building outside Kienning looks as if the fact had had some thing to do with it. I am writing this I do not wish to detract from the energy and power which I know our Consul, Mr. Phillips, has brought to bear on this trouble, as he has on every other occasion of difficulty arising here with signal success.

H.M.S.S. *Imperial* and *Albatross* arrived here on the 14th instant and left again yesterday for Ningpo. The new season's tea will not be down in bulk much before the end of the month. It is thought the boats will not open until the middle of June.—N. C. Daily News.

NEWCHWANG.

I have not much news to write about. Business has slackened as is usual after the first rush of the season is over. But this year's trade is not likely to exceed the exceptional returns of last year, owing principally to the scarcity of millet. Whereas last year the market value of millet was Tls. 0.35 this year it is Tls. 1.50 per picul, almost double.

A deep gloom has fallen upon the community by the almost sudden death of one of its members, Mrs. Creek. During her short stay of a year amongst us, the deceased lady had earned the respect and esteem of all an accomplished musician, a pleasant companion, and a dear friend, who leaves many an aching heart to mourn her loss.—Mercury.

The port has never been so full of missionaries as just now, the annual conference taking place here instead of at Hongkong, as was the case last year. I believe the object of these meetings is to listen to reports of work done in the several districts and to make arrangements for the division of future labour. It would be well if all the different and differing sects could decide upon one course of teaching the Chinese. Perhaps it would be impossible to bring together Roman Catholics and Protestants, even if the seceders from the Established Church could be induced to agree. So long as there is a gulf, and so many of such gulf, as now separate the numbers of religious, represented in China by good teachers, how can poor and a half-educated heathen be expected to decide who is right among the foreign priests, very few of whom agree with one another? No doubt, the missionaries civilise the natives more or less, but until the West has been for all settled which is the way, and the only one way, of truly following Christ, very little real progress will be made in the East. There is no doubt that, without counting the Roman Catholic priests, whose successful work was established for many generations before the Anglo-Saxons appeared in this province, the most successful teacher in this missionary district is a native fully believer in his philosophy and he is in a position of doing good to body and soul. Several doctors are established

at Liouyang, Jinow, Moukden, Kirin, etc. Their reputation for the cures they have effected, and their kindness of heart generally, are "household words."

This is really the first (sensibly) warm day since the ice broke up, or rather since last summer. The readings were 61 min. (Fahrs) and 80 max, almost a warning that winter (floods, which have been unintermittently worn for eight months, must at last be discarded.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINKIANG.

In my Wednesday's letter I referred to a proclamation against the stealing of children. This seems to be a much more serious matter than appeared at first sight. What the real facts of the case are, it is very hard to say. Reports of every kind abound. One of them is to the effect that last week a man was arrested on the road to Tanyang who had two children with him and whom he confessed he was taking to sell to the Catholic mission in Tanyang. The report goes on to say that this man is now suspended in the iron cage in the city. I have made special enquiry and the only foundation I can find for the report is that some days ago a man was arrested and thrown into prison for attempting to buy girls for immoral purposes. The "cage" story seems to be the pure work of someone's imagination.

That some children did get separated from their friends for a time at least, and that some were stolen during the *Hui*, is not at all improbable, but an effort has been made and is yet being made to create an impression that they have been stolen for the foreigners to be placed in the missions, or to have their eyes, etc. extracted. But as the *Hui* is now over and the officials so thoroughly on the alert, no one has the least fear of any real trouble.

A large body of soldiers was despatched to Tanyang a few days ago to take against any threatened outbreak at that place. Eternal vigilance seems to be the only condition humanly speaking, of the foreigners' safety in China.—N. C. Daily News.

HANKOW.

Since 13th inst. some 600 musters have been shown. Quality as a whole seems to show no real improvement though some of the later arrivals of Ningchow appear less dull, and these have been freely taken at from Tls. 32 to Tls. 48. Keemun—Nearly all the first packs were placed on the market at once. Business at first was confined to a few buyers, who purchased the most desirable and crack chops at Tls. 32 to Tls. 44. Nearly all the remainder of the stock was taken this week at prices from Tls. 26 up.

Settlements of these kinds are somewhat larger, prices on the whole seem to show signs of weakness except for commonest, and these have been more in demand at advancing rates:—
 Quotations. 4 1/2 & 1/2 Freight.
 Ningchow inst. and pack 32 48 1 1/2 a 1/0
 Keemun inst pack 25 44 1/2 a 1/8
 Keemun and pack 25 30 1/2 a 1/2
 Hohow 24 36 1/2 a 1/2
 Youngloong 24 36 1/2 a 1/2
 Oanfa and pack 24 30 1/2 a 1/2
 Tanyuen and pack 22 30 1/2 a 1/2
 Tongsan 22 30 1/2 a 1/2
 Arrivals etc. to date:—
 Onan Opack Kichang Hohow
 1-chests 4-chests 1-chests 4-chests
 Arrivals 92,363 75,742 103,309 2,678
 Settlements 39,655 42,635 25,341 450
 Stock 52,708 32,607 79,968 2,228
 —N. C. Daily News.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured him of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HENRY CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kensington Park, London, S.W., Eng.—(Advt.)

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

Today's

Advertisements.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HODDEDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MELPOMENE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd., Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.
 Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.
 This vessel brings on Cargo:—
 From Venice, ex S.S. "CARLOTTA," transhipped at Bombay.
 From Calcutta, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped at Colombo.
 From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIZ," transhipped at Bombay.
 Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, on MONDAY, the 30th inst.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the 5th proximo, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th proximo, will be subject to risk.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—
 DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [568]

OUR OFFICE has This Day been REMOVED TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF No. 64, Queen's Road Central, above the premises occupied by Messrs. G. FAIRBANK & Co., DENNIS & MOSCOP, Solicitors & Notaries.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [569]

Today's

Advertisements.

DOUGLAS-STEAM-SHIP-COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCROW.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "HAITAN,"
 Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [567]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "MELPOMENE"
 Captain A. Mitta, will leave for the above place on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 11 AM.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [568]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.
 THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.
 The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated, and Refurnished.
 A New and Handsome BAR has been opened on the Basement, while a new BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main floor.
 CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.
 For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to
 "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
 DORABJEE & HING-KEE, Lessees.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1892. [450]

THE SHAMENE HOTEL.
 BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
 THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.
 The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
 The Table D'ôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.
 Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.
 A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
 HONGKONG, 1st September, 1891. [1123]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
 MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-kei-san Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.
 The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Trifles, prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [480]

Intimations.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c.
 BEING the ONLY Firm in the East devoting themselves to the Music Trade entirely, (We are able to offer Customers far greater advantages than any other Firm.)
 In our extensive workshops WE are able to cope with any kind of repairs, and all our work we guarantee to be equal to that done in England.
 PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.
 PIANOS for Hire from \$8 per month.
 MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.
 (UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL)
 HONGKONG.
 NOTICE.
 JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JEY'S WOOD-PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
 THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, writes:—"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1891.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.
 TOKIO, JAPAN.
 C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.
 THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
 (Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)
 THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.
 There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.
 RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.
 C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 LIST OF Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
 1.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 2.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.
 3.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.
 4.—Anderson, G. C., Capt., Praya Central.
 5.—Aberdeen Dock.
 6.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
 7.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya East.
 8.—Butterfield and Swire.
 9.—Do.
 10.—Bay View Hotel.
 11.—Blackhead & Co., Magazine Gap.
 12.—Do.
 13.—Canille, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
 14.—Central Police Station.
 15.—China Mail.
 16.—Canadian Pacific Railway & S.S. Co.
 17.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
 18.—Do.
 19.—Do.
 20.—Daily Press.
 21.—Douglas Larpak & Co.
 22.—Dowell, Cecil & Co.
 23.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
 24.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
 25.—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
 26.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 27.—Government House.
 28.—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.
 29.—Do.
 30.—Government Civil Hospital.
 31.—Hongkong Telegraph.
 32.—Hardman, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
 33.—Canille, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
 34.—Canille, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
 35.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
 36.—Hongkong Club.
 37.—Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
 38.—Hunsday, Wm., Esq.
 39.—Holliday, Chas., Residence.
 40.—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
 41.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
 42.—Hongkong Rope Factory.
 43.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
 44.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
 45.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Praya Central.
 46.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.
 47.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kerotene Godown.
 48.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Praya Central.
 49.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.
 50.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
 51.—Imports and Exports Office.
 52.—Judd, W., Residence.
 53.—Kennedy, J.
 54.—Do.
 55.—Causeway Bay.
 56.—Lapraik, J. D., Stewart Terrace.
 57.—Manager, Telephone Exchange.
 58.—Mount Austin Hotel.
 59.—Macintosh, E., Residence.
 60.—MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
 61.—Nam Wo & Co., Wing Lok Street.
 62.—Peak Hospital.
 63.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.
 64.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 65.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.
 66.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
 67.—Ray, E. C., Office, Pedder's Street.
 68.—Scott, H. J., Residence.
 69.—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.
 70.—Shewan & Co., Praya Central.
 71.—Sellers Home.
 72.—Stevens & Co., Queen's Road.
 73.—Stevens, Geo. E., "Green Mount."
 74.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
 75.—Watson, A. S. & Co., Ltd.
 76.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
 77.—Woo Kee, Bonham Strand.
 78.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.
 The Exchange is open day and night.
 W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [550]

J. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
 RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
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 EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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 ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
 Des Coteaux of its finest old BRANDY, COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
 LUMBER PRESERVATION AND RAFT.
 Manufactured by the LUDOLPH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 Breolin
 Acknowledged by the scientific world as the MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT, DEODORISER and GERMICIDE.
 It is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used by everybody without the slightest apprehension of danger.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1892. [129]

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 MODEL OF THE LOZENGES
 It is especially to its eminent advantages, antiseptic and purifying properties that Belloc's Charcoal owes its great efficacy. It is especially recommended for the following affections:
 GASTRALGIA COLIC DISTURBANCE
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 DIFFICULT DIGESTION GRAPHS IN THE STOMACH
 Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.
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 SCOTT'S EMULSION
 I take My Meals, I take My Rest.
 AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON! getting the 400. FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. I have gained 100 lbs. and my health is now perfect. I am now putting FLESH ON MY BONES.
 AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY, I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS BEING WONDERFULLY SOLD. THREE TIMES AS EFFICIENT AS ANY OTHER. TAKE NO OTHER.
 Sold by all Chemists.
 SCOTT & BOWNE LIMITED, 47, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.
 Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:—
 Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited),
 Hongkong, 28th December, 1891.

